

**Cromemco**  
**Z80**  
**Monitor**  
**Instruction Manual**

Five Dollars

# **Cromemco Z80 Monitor**

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## Introduction

The Z80 Monitor makes it possible to control computers which use the CROMEMCO ZPU<sup>tm</sup> from a terminal keyboard. It includes executive commands to examine and change memory, make a binary or an ASCII dump of memory, move and compare blocks of memory, output a byte of data to any port, read, write, and punch nulls on binary paper tapes, program 2708 and 2704 PROMs using the CROMEMCO BYTE-SAVER, and initialize and control both serial ports on the CROMEMCO TUART.

Transfer of control to a program in memory can be commanded from the keyboard with up to five breakpoints set and with the initial contents of the ZPU registers specified. When a breakpoint is encountered during execution, control is transferred back to the monitor and the contents of all 22 ZPU registers are stored. These register values can be examined and changed before execution of the program is resumed.

## Entry Points

The Z80 Monitor has three entry points. A cold-start entry at E000 hex selects bank 0 on CROMEMCO memory boards and UART A on the CROMEMCO TUART. It initializes the baud rate of the UART to match that of the terminal being used. In addition, it saves the contents of the Z80 registers I, N (IFF), S (SP), X (IX), Y (IY), A', B', C', D', E', F', and H' (HL') in the user-register area which is part of the system stack. (If the Z80 stack pointer is pointing to RAM, then all registers except A and P (PC) will be saved.) The contents of these registers are restored when the monitor is exited by means of the GO command.

The warm-start entry point at E008 hex is provided so that the monitor can be re-entered without affecting the memory banks or the UART. The same registers are saved as for the cold-start entry point.

The third entry point is used by the breakpoint facility. Entry here saves the contents of all registers. Memory banks and UART are unaffected.

## System Stack

The monitor does not require the user to address a RAM board at a special place in memory for its stack and working storage area. (However, if the breakpoint facility is used, there must be either RAM at locations 30, 31, and 32 hex or PROM with the data C3, 45, E0 hex at those locations.) The monitor finds the highest page of RAM active in the machine and places its stack and temporary storage area there. At least 60H or 96 bytes of this page must be reserved for system use. If the multiple command facility is used,

each additional command in a command line requires an additional 20 hex or 32 bytes stack room. (See Multiple Commands.)

## Command Format

The Z80 Monitor is controlled by one and two-character commands from the terminal keyboard. The format is free-form with respect to spaces.

In the following, DM is the Display Memory command and S is the Swath operator (see below). The four examples are equivalent commands. They display the contents of 100 hex bytes of memory beginning with location 1000 hex. ('(CR)' indicates a carriage return.)

```
DM1000 10FF (CR)
DM1000S100(CR)
D M 1000      10FF (CR)
D M 1000 S 100 (CR)
```

When entering an address as an operand, only the last four digits typed in are retained. For example, '321000' is read as '1000'. Therefore, if a wrong digit is entered, continue typing until the last four digits are correct.

Only the last two digits typed are retained when a two-digit number such as a data byte is entered.

## Swath Operator

There are two ways to specify the address range of many commands. The first is to simply list the beginning and ending addresses (and, where appropriate, the destination address). For example, the first command below programs the range 0 through 13FF into PROMs starting at E400. The second command displays the contents of memory between addresses E400 and E402.

```
P0 13FF E400
DME400 E402
```

Another way to do the same thing is to use the Swath operator, S, to specify the width of the address range rather than state the ending address explicitly.

```
P0 S1400 E400
DM E400S3
```

## Multiple Commands: The After Operator

The After operator, '<', can be used to place more than one command on a command line. All of

the commands on the command line are executed before the monitor returns with its prompt ' : ', for a new command.

With this feature, the monitor can write an area of memory onto paper tape preceded and followed by a sequence of nulls without any undesirable carriage-returns or prompts inserted by the monitor.

## Example 1

Assume that the terminal being used is a teletypewriter with paper tape punch. In order to write the contents of 400 hex bytes starting at 100 hex with a leader of 95 hex nulls and a trailer of 80 nulls, type:

```
:N80 < :W100 S 400 < :N 95 (CR)
```

where the colons are prompts provided by the monitor. Turn on the paper tape punch after typing the carriage-return in order to avoid writing it onto the tape.

There are several points to be made about the use of the After operator:

(a) The order of execution of the commands is from right to left. Hence, the name 'After' and the shape '<'.

(b) The After operator is logically equivalent to a carriage-return. Anywhere a carriage-return can reasonably appear in a command, the After operator may be used instead. However, no commands in the line are executed until an actual carriage-return is typed.

(c) If any of the GO commands appears in a multiple-command line, it must be the last command executed, i.e., the first command typed.

(d) Each additional command on a line adds from 10 to 20 hex bytes to the system stack size.

## Example 2

Assume that we are using a CROMEMCO TUART I/O card with a console connected to UART A and with a paper tape reader and punch connected to the input and output, respectively, of UART B. Assume that the baud rate of UART B has already been set to that of the reader and punch. (See Baud Rates pg. 3.) We can copy a paper tape by switching the current UART to B, reading the tape into a memory buffer, writing a leader, writing the buffer to the punch, and finally switching the current UART back to A, the console, by typing:

```
:UA < :W0S2000 < :N80 < :R0S2000 < :UB (CR)
```

In this case, we can leave the reader and punch on all the time. There is no question of a carriage-return from the command line being punched onto the paper tape since two different UARTs are involved.

Perhaps we forgot to write nulls as a trailer to the output tape. After the prompt, ' : ', again appears on the console, we can rectify this by typing:

```
:UA < :N 80 < :U B (CR)
```

where, again, all colons are provided by the monitor.

## Example 3

Suppose we wish to make three copies of the same PROM. Assume that the source is in RAM at location 0 and that we want three identical copies in PROMs located at E400, E800, and EC00 hex. The following command line will accomplish this:

```
:POS400 EC00 < :POS400 E800 < :POS400 E400 (CR)
```

## Example 4

Either of the following will initialize the baud rate of a terminal connected to UART B of the TUART:

```
:I < :UB (CR)
```

```
:UA < :I < :UB (CR)
```

After entering one of these commands on the console connected to UART A, push CARRIAGE-RETURN on the other terminal until the monitor prompt ' : ' appears.

## Example 5

Assume that we would like to take a brief nap to refresh ourselves but have no alarm clock. Assume further that two beeps of the console bell spaced 2.1 seconds apart are sufficient to wake us and that the console can run at 300 baud. Since the Display Memory command takes 63 characters to display 10 hex or 16 bytes of memory, at 300 baud it takes 2.1 seconds or 0.035 minutes to display 10 hex bytes.

Number of Bytes (hex)	Time (minutes)
10	0.035
640	3.5
C80	7.0
1900	14.0
3200	28.0
6400	56.0
C800	112.0

First, we re-initialize the UART by typing the following:

```
:I (CR)
```

Set the console baud rate to 300 and push the CARRIAGE-RETURN until the monitor issues its prompt, ' : '.

To ring the bell, output 7 to port 1. For a nap of 14 minutes:

```
:O 7 1 < :DM0S10 < :O7 1 < :DM0S1900 (CR)
```

## Errors and Escapes

When the monitor detects an error condition, the command is aborted, all breakpoints are cleared, and a '?' is printed followed by the prompt ': ' for the next command.

Any command may be aborted from the keyboard either when the monitor is requesting further input, or during print-out, by depressing either the ESCAPE or the ALT MODE key. CONTROL-SEMI-COLON, CONTROL-SHIFT-'K', and '{' may also work.

## Input and Output

The monitor assumes that a data transfer occurs on I/O port 1. Status flags are transmitted over input port 0. The data-available flag is on bit 6 of input port 0. The transmitter-buffer-empty flag is on bit 7 of input port 0. Both flags are active high.

To use the CROMEMCO TUART with the monitor, set switches 1, 7, and 9 of the 10-position TUART switch OFF, all others ON. The currently selected UART uses I/O port 1 for data transfer and input port 0 for status flags. The UART which is not current uses I/O port 51 hex for data transfer and input port 50 hex for status flags. (The UARTs are selected by means of the UART command.)

The following locations may be changed for different I/O conventions:

Status port number (00): E00F, E020  
 Input data port number (01): E014  
 Output data port number (01): E027  
 Input-data-available mask (40): E011  
 Output-transmitter-buffer-empty mask (80): E022

For active-low status flags change locations E019 and E379 from 28 hex to 20 hex and change location E120 from 20 hex to 28 hex.

## Baud Rates and UART Selection

When the monitor is entered at E000 hex, the cold-start entry point, push CARRIAGE-RETURN until the monitor responds with:

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The monitor is capable of selecting 19200, 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 300, 150, or 110 baud when used with the CROMEMCO TUART I/O board.

The maximum number of carriage-returns required to select any of these baud rates is four. (Two carriage-returns are required for any UART with a fixed baud rate.)

The baud rate can also be changed by using the Initialize command (see page 5).

Some peripheral devices such as paper tape readers or punches may have no keyboards. The TUART baud rate can also be set by outputting a data byte from the following table to port 0 for the currently selected UART or to port 50 hex for the unselected UART. (To make UART B current, output 80 hex to port 4. For UART A, output 0 to port 54 hex. UART selection can also be accomplished by means of the monitor's UART command, U).

Baud Rate	Data Byte
110	01
150	82
300	84
1200	88
2400	90
4800	A0
9600	C0

The baud rate can be octupled by outputting 10 hex to port 2 for the selected UART or to port 52 hex for the other UART. Outputting 0 to these ports brings the baud rate back to normal.

## Interrupts

The monitor can be used to enable interrupts in the Z80. This is done by changing the value of the N register to 1 by using the Substitute Register command, SN. (The N register stores the value of the Z80 interrupt flip-flop at the time the monitor is entered.) Then interrupts will be enabled when one of the Go commands is given.

Note, however, that the interrupt mask registers on the TUART must have been set previously, either by a user program or by the monitor. (If this is not done, then an immediate interrupt will be generated because the print buffer is empty.) To mask out all interrupts output 0 to port 3 for the current UART and to port 53 hex for the other UART.

The mask bit corresponding to each of the possible interrupts is given in the following table:

Bit	Interrupting Device
0	Timer 1
1	Timer 2
2	Sens (external)
3	Timer 3
4	Receiver Data Available
5	Transmitter Buffer Empty
6	Timer 4
7	Timer 5 or external

For example, to allow only interrupts from the serial input port and from Timer 1 on the current UART, output 11 hex to port 3 and 0 to port 53 hex.



## Loading the Monitor

The paper tape can be loaded into RAM and thence into PROM as follows.

Temporarily address a RAM card at E000 hex. Address the BYTESAVER card at some other address, say A000 hex. Place an erased 2708 in PROM position 1 (A400 hex).

Enter the following loader program via the front panel switches at any convenient address. Since it only contains relative jumps, it will execute anywhere in memory without change. The places that may need to be altered for different I/O conventions are underlined.

21 00 E0	LD HL, 0E000H
DB <u>00</u>	LOOP: IN A, (STATUS)
E6 <u>40</u>	AND DAV
28 <u>FA</u>	JR Z, LOOP
DB <u>01</u>	IN A, (DATA)
77 <u>    </u>	LD (HL), A
23 <u>    </u>	INC HL
18 F4	JR LOOP

Align the first byte of data on the paper tape over the read sensors of the paper tape reader. Begin execution of the loader program and then turn on the reader. After the tape is read, stop the reader.

If necessary, change the monitor locations indicated above to fit your I/O conventions.

Execute the monitor starting at location E000 hex. Depress carriage return several times to set the baud rate to suit your terminal. The monitor will now program itself into the PROM at A400. Turn on the BYTESAVER program power switch and enter the following command:

P E000 S 400 A400 (CR)

If the PROM programs correctly, the monitor will respond with a line feed and the prompt ': '. Turn off the program power switch and the computer power switch. Re-address the BYTESAVER to E000 and move the monitor PROM to PROM location 0. Change the RAM address to something other than E000. You are then ready to use the monitor in PROM.

## Using the Monitor

Set the power-on jump switch on the Cromemco ZPU card to E (1110 binary). Whenever the computer is reset, control will then immediately pass to the monitor.

If the ZPU is used with the Cromemco TUART I/O card, depress CARRIAGE-RETURN two to four times. This will set the UART on the serial interface card to the baud rate of the terminal being used.

When used with a serial interface card with baud rate fixed to that of the terminal, simply depress

CARRIAGE-RETURN twice. The monitor will then respond:

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followed by a prompt ': '. The monitor is then ready to accept commands from the keyboard.

## COMMANDS

### DISPLAY MEMORY

[1] DM beginning-addr ending-addr (CR)

or

DM beginning-addr S swath-width (CR)

The contents of memory are displayed in hexadecimal form. Each line of the display is preceded by the address of its first byte. Example:

:DM100 S3  
0100: C3 34 7F

### DISPLAY REGISTERS

[2] DR (CR)

When the monitor is re-entered from a breakpoint, the contents of all the Z80 registers are stored in an area called the user-register area. (When the monitor is entered via reset or the warm-start entry point, all registers except A, B, C, D, E, F, HL, and P are saved in the user-register area. However, if the stack pointer is pointing to RAM, then all but A and P will be saved.)

DR causes these stored registers to be displayed in the following format:

A=01 B=12 C=34 D=56 E=78 F=9A HL=BCDE  
I=F0 N=00 P=1234 S=5678 X=9ABC Y=DEF0  
A'23 B'45 C'67 D'89 E'AB F'CD HL'EF01

If interrupts were enabled when the monitor was entered, then N=1. Otherwise, N=0.

The flag registers, F and F', are packed as follows:

S,Z,x,H x,P/V,N,C

i.e., sign, zero, (unknown), half-carry, (unknown), parity or overflow, subtraction, and carry flags.

### GO

[3] G (CR)

The Z80 registers are loaded with the values saved in the user-register area. (These are the values displayed with the DR command.) Execution then resumes at

the location contained in the user-program-counter, P.

[4] G starting-addr (CR)

This command is exactly like [3] except that the user-program-counter, P, is first loaded with starting-address. Thus, execution begins at starting-address.

## GO WITH BREAKPOINTS SET

[5] G / breakpoint-addr-1 breakpoint-addr-2 . . . (CR)

[6] G starting-addr / brkpt-addr-1 brkpt-addr-2 . . . (CR)

Commands [5] and [6] are like [3] and [4], respectively, except that breakpoints are set at breakpoint-address-1, breakpoint-address-2, etc.

When a breakpoint is encountered in the execution of the user program, the monitor is re-entered. All registers are saved in the user register area (which is part of the system stack), the address of the breakpoint is printed, and all breakpoints are cleared (i.e., the user program is restored to its original state). Finally, the prompt, ' : ' is issued for the next command from the keyboard. Note the following about the use of breakpoints:

(a) Breakpoints can only be set in programs residing in RAM. This is because the monitor inserts a RST 48 instruction (F7 hex) at each breakpoint location. (The original contents of these locations are saved so that they can later be restored.)

(b) Up to five breakpoints can be set. If an attempt is made to set a sixth breakpoint, the monitor will print a question mark to indicate error, erase all breakpoints, and prompt for a new command.

(c) When a breakpoint is set, the monitor inserts a 3-byte jump instruction at location 30 hex. This means that locations 30, 31, and 32 hex are not available to the user program when breakpoints are used.

(d) The monitor temporarily uses ten bytes on the user's stack in executing a breakpoint. The area reserved for the user's stack must, therefore, be at least ten bytes larger than that required for the user's program.

(e) If breakpoints are set in a program and the computer is reset and the monitor re-entered before any breakpoint is reached in the execution of the program, then the breakpoints will have to be removed from the program by means of the Substitute Memory command, SM. However, if any breakpoint is reached, all breakpoints are automatically cleared by the monitor.

## INITIALIZE BAUD RATE

[7] I (CR)

After the CARRIAGE-RETURN is typed, change the baud rate of the terminal to the desired value and then push the CARRIAGE-RETURN until the monitor responds with its prompt, ' : '.

The monitor is capable of selecting 19200, 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 300, 150, or 110 baud when used with the Cromemco TUART I/O board. The maximum number of carriage-returns required to select any of these baud rates is four.

The command is particularly useful for setting the baud rate of the second serial port on the TUART. (See Multiple Commands.)

## MOVE

[8] M source-addr source-end destination-addr (CR)

or

M source-addr S swath-width destination-addr (CR)

Move the contents of memory beginning with source-address and ending with source-end to destination-address. After the move, the monitor verifies that source and destination are the same. This will result in a print-out of discrepancies which are not really errors after certain types of overlapping moves. However, this print-out can be terminated by depressing ESCAPE or ALT MODE.

The Move command can be used to fill a block of memory with a constant. For example, to enter zeros between locations 100 and 108, use the Substitute Memory command to enter 0 at location 100, and then move 100 through 107 to 101:

M100 107 101

or

M 100 S 8 101

Care should be taken not to overwrite the system stack which resides in the top of active RAM. (See System Stack.)

## NULLS

[9] N hex-number (CR)

Write hex-number nulls to the current device. This command is used to punch leaders and trailers on paper tape. (See Multiple Commands.)

## OUTPUT

[10] O data-byte port-number (CR)

Outputs data to a port. One use of this command is to select banks on Cromemco memory boards. When the monitor is first entered on power-up or reset, it selects bank 0 and turns off all other memory banks.

Either a software output or a monitor output to port 40 hex serves to change the bank selection. To select bank n, output a byte with bit n high. To select two banks, n and m, output a byte with both bits n and m high.

Bank	Output byte
0	01
1	02
2	04
3	08
4	10
5	20
6	40
7	80

For example, the first command selects bank 5 and the second selects banks 4 and 5.

O 20 40  
O 30 40

## PROGRAM

[11] P source-addr source-end destination-addr (CR)

or

P source-addr S swath-width destination-addr (CR)

Program from source-address through source-end into PROMS beginning at destination-address.

If the length of the source is not a multiple of 400H (1024 decimal) or if the destination does not begin at 400H boundary, the monitor will reject the command. (Multiples of 400H end in '000', '400', '800', or 'C00'.)

Any number of 2708 or 2704 PROMS can be programmed in the execution of one command as long as there are enough BYTESAVERS to contain them. Each PROM is verified with its source after all are programmed and any discrepancies are printed out. If there are none, the prompt ' : ' is issued and the monitor awaits the next command.

Software can be loaded into a PROM in as small increments as you desire provided it is added to previously unused areas of the PROM.

This is done by first using the Move command, M, to transfer the current contents of the PROM down to RAM, adding the new software to an area of RAM which corresponds to the unused portion of the PROM and finally using the Program command, P, to re-program the PROM with the result.

Although the entire PROM must always be programmed, it never hurts to re-write the same data over again.

In general, a 1 may be written over a 1, a 0 over either a 1 or a 0, but the only way to change 0's to 1's is to erase the PROM with appropriate UV light. (See the BYTESAVER manual for details.)

## READ

[12] R destination-addr destination-end (CR)

or

R destination-addr S swath-width (CR)

Read binary or ASCII input from paper tape reader or console and store in memory from destination-address through destination-end. After destination-end has been filled, the monitor prompts for the next command.

## SUBSTITUTE MEMORY

[13] SM address (CR)

Substitute Memory displays the contents of address and outputs a dot, ' . ', as a prompt for the substituted value. If no change is desired, type a space or another dot. Otherwise, enter the new value. The monitor accepts hex digits until it gets a delimiter, such as a space, dot, or carriage-return retaining the last two digits entered as the value. Unless the delimiter is a carriage-return, the monitor outputs the contents of the next sequential memory location with a dot prompt. A carriage-return terminates the command.

## SUBSTITUTE REGISTER

[14] S register-name (CR)

Register-name may be A, B, C, D, E, F, H (HL), I, N (state of the Z80 interrupt flip-flop), P (PC), S (SP), A', B', C', D', E', F', H' (HL'), X (IX), or Y (IY).

This command prints the name of the user-register requested, displays its contents, outputs a dot, ' . ', as a prompt for the substituted value. If no change is desired, type a space or another dot. Otherwise, enter the new value. The monitor accepts hex digits until it gets a delimiter such as space, dot, or carriage-return retaining the last two digits (four digits for a 2-byte register). Unless the delimiter is a carriage-return, the monitor prints the name and contents of the next register followed by the dot prompt. A carriage return terminates the command.

## UART SELECT

[15] U device-name (CR)

Device-name may be A or B. The Cromemco TUART has two UARTs. When the monitor is entered via reset, UART A is selected for its input/output channel. This command allows the user to change the UART selection. It is often used in the multiple command mode (see page 2).

## VERIFY

[16] V source-addr source-end destination-addr (CR)

or

V source-addr S swath-width destination-addr (CR)

Verify that the block of memory between source-address and source-end contains the same values as the block beginning at destination-address. The addresses and contents are printed for each discrepancy found (unless the print-out is terminated by ESCAPE or ALT MODE).

This command works by reading bytes from the source and destination and comparing them. If a discrepancy is found, the memory is read again for print-out. Thus, it can happen that a discrepancy is printed-out with the source and destination contents indicated to be the same. This is caused by a defective memory element.

## WRITE

[17] W source-addr source-end (CR)

or

W source-addr S swath-width (CR)

Write binary or ASCII output from source-address through source-end to the current device (selected by the UART command). After source-end has been written, the monitor prompts for the next command.

The Write command is useful for punching binary or ASCII paper tapes of the contents of memory and for looking at the ASCII contents of memory on the console.

When punching a paper tape, it is usually desirable to punch series of nulls as leader and trailer. This can best be done in conjunction with the Null command and the After operator. (See Multiple Commands for examples of this usage.)



## Program Listing

```

0002 ;
0003 ;
(0000) 0004 STAT: EQU 0 ;STATUS PORT, DEVICE A
(0001) 0005 DATA: EQU 1 ;DATA PORT, DEVICE A
(0002) 0006 ACMNDP: EQU 2 ;COMMAND PORT, DEV. A
(0000) 0007 ABAUDP: EQU 0 ;BAUD PORT, DEVICE A
(0004) 0008 APARLP: EQU 4 ;PARALLEL PORT, DEV. A
(0052) 0009 BCMNDP: EQU 52H ;COMMAND PORT, DEV. B
(0054) 0010 BPARLP: EQU 54H ;PARALLEL PORT, DEV. B
(0040) 0011 DAV: EQU 40H ;DATA-AVAILABLE MASK
(0080) 0012 TBE: EQU 80H ;XMITTER-BUF-EMPTY MSK
0013 ;
(0005) 0014 NBRKPT: EQU 5 ;ALLOW ROOM FOR
(0016) 0015 BPSTOR: EQU NBRKPT*4+2 ;BREAKPOINT STORAGE
(0016) 0016 TEMPS: EQU BPSTOR
(000B) 0017 BPMRK: EQU 0BH ;USED TO MARK THE SET-
0018 ; ;TING OF A BP IN BPSTOR.
(0030) 0019 RSTLC: EQU 30H ;RST LOCATION
(0000) 0020 CASE: EQU 0 ;(REQUIRES UPPER-CASE)
(0005) 0021 B2F: EQU 5 ;2-BYTE FLAG
(0006) 0022 PF: EQU 6 ;PRIME-ABLE REG FLAG
(0007) 0023 CRF: EQU 7 ;CRLF FLAG
0024 ;
(000D) 0025 CR: EQU 0DH
(000A) 0026 LF: EQU 0AH
(001B) 0027 ESC: EQU 1BH
(007D) 0028 ALT: EQU 7DH
0029 ;
0030 ; DISPLACEMENTS FROM IX OF HI BYTE OF REG PAIRS
0031 ;
0032 ;
(FFFF) 0033 DUPC: EQU -1
(FFFD) 0034 DUAF: EQU -3
(FFFB) 0035 DUBC: EQU -5
(FFF9) 0036 DUDE: EQU -7
(FFF7) 0037 DUHL: EQU -9
(FFF5) 0038 DUSP: EQU -11
(FFF3) 0039 DUIX: EQU -13
(FFF1) 0040 DUIY: EQU -15
(FFEF) 0041 DUIN: EQU -17 ;I & THE INTERRUPT FF
(FFED) 0042 DUAF2: EQU -19
(FFEB) 0043 DUBC2: EQU -21
(FFE9) 0044 DUDE2: EQU -23
(FFE7) 0045 DUHL2: EQU -25
0046 ;
(001A) 0047 LENRGS: EQU DUPC-DUHL2+2
0048 ;
0049 ;
0050 ;
0051 ;
E000 0052 ORG E000H
0053 ;
0054 ; ENTER THE MONITOR FROM RESET.
0055 ; COLD START ENTRY. INITIALIZES THE UART
0056 ; AND ZEROES THE BREAKPOINT STACK POINTER.
0057 ; ALTERS THE A-REGISTER. SAVES ALL OTHER
0058 ; REGISTERS EXCEPT THE PROGRAM COUNTER,

```

```

0059 ; BUT DOES NOT DISPLAY THEM.
0060 ;
E000 3E01 0061 CSTART: LD      A,1
E002 D340 0062          OUT    40H,A          ;SELECT BANK 0
E004 F5    0063          PUSH   AF            ;SIMULATE UPC
E005 F5    0064          PUSH   AF            ;USER-F-REGISTER
E006 1842 0065          JR      COMMON
0066 ;
0067 ;
0068 ;
0069 ; WARM START ENTRY.  INITIALIZES THE BREAKPOINT
0070 ; STORAGE POINTER.  SAVES ALL REGISTERS EXCEPT
0071 ; THE PROGRAM COUNTER, BUT DOES NOT DISPLAY THEM.
0072 ;
E008 F5    0073 WSTART: PUSH   AF            ;SIMULATE UPC
E009 F5    0074          PUSH   AF            ;UAF
E00A 3E80 0075          LD      A,80H          ;FLAG:
E00C 183C 0076          JR      COMMON          ;WARM-START ENTRY
0077 ;
0078 ;
0079 ; CHECK INPUT & RETURN WITH DATA IF READY.
0080 ;
E00E DB00 0081 CHKIN:  IN      A,STAT
E010 E640 0082          AND     DAV
E012 C8    0083          RET     Z
E013 DB01 0084          IN      A,DATA
E015 C9    0085          RET
0086 ;
0087 ;
0088 ; GET CHARACTER FROM INPUT.
0089 ;
E016 CD0EE0 0090 GBYTE:  CALL    CHKIN
E019 28FB   0091          JR      Z,GBYTE
E01B E67F   0092          AND     7FH
E01D C9     0093          RET
0094 ;
0095 ;
0096 ; PRINT CHARACTER.
0097 ;
E01E F5     0098 PBYTE:  PUSH   AF
E01F DB00   0099 PBY1:   IN      A,STAT
E021 E680   0100          AND     TBE
E023 28FA   0101          JR      Z,PBY1
E025 F1     0102          POP    AF
E026 D301   0103          OUT    DATA,A
E028 C9     0104          RET
0105 ;
0106 ;
0107 ; SELECT DEVICE A & INITIALIZE ITS BAUD RATE.
0108 ; ENTER WITH A=1.
0109 ;
E029 D354   0110 INIT:   OUT     BPARLP,A          ;SELECT DEVICE A
E02B D352   0111          OUT     BCMNDP,A          ;RESET DEVICE B
0112 ;                                     ;[CONTINUE BELOW]
0113 ;
0114 ;
0115 ; INITIALIZE BAUD RATE OF THE CURRENT DEVICE.

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0116 ;
0117 ; PUSH CARRIAGE-RETURN TO SELECT THE PROPER BAUD
0118 ; RATE FOR THE CURRENT TERMINAL. (THE MAXIMUM
0119 ; NUMBER OF CARRIAGE-RETURNS REQUIRED IS FOUR.)
0120 ;
0121 ; WITHE THE CROMEMCO TUART ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
0122 ; BAUD RATES CAN BE SELECTED:
0123 ; 19200, 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 300, 110.
0124 ;
0125 ; WITH THE 3P+S: 2400, 300, 110.
0126 ;
0127 ; TWO CARRIAGE-RETURNS ARE REQUIRED FOR
0128 ; ANY UART WITH A FIXED BAUD RATE.
0129 ;
E02D 21A3E3 0130 INITBAUD: LD HL,BAUDRS
E030 0E00 0131 LD C,ABAUDEP
E032 3E11 0132 LD A,11H ;OCTUPLE THE CLOCK
E034 D302 0133 IT1: OUT ACMNDP,A ;& RESET CURRENT DEVICE
E036 EDA3 0134 OUTI
E038 CD16E0 0135 CALL GBYTE
E03B CD16E0 0136 CALL GBYTE
E03E FE0D 0137 CP CR
E040 3E01 0138 LD A,1 ;SLOW THE CLOCK
E042 20F0 0139 JR NZ,IT1
E044 C9 0140 RET
0141 ;
0142 ;
0143 ; BREAKPOINT ENTRY. INITIALIZES NOTHING.
0144 ; SAVES ALL REGISTERS AND DISPLAYS THEM.
0145 ;
E045 E3 0146 SVMS: EX (SP),HL ;ADJUST BRKPT
E046 2B 0147 DEC HL ;RET ADDR
E047 E3 0148 EX (SP),HL
E048 F5 0149 PUSH AF ;UAF
E049 97 0150 SUB A ;FLAG:
;BREAKPOINT ENTRY;
0151 ;
0152 ;
0153 ;
E04A C5 0154 COMMON: PUSH BC ;UBC
E04B 47 0155 LD B,A ;ENTRY FLAG
E04C D5 0156 PUSH DE ;UDE
E04D E5 0157 PUSH HL ;UHL
0158 ;
0159 ; PLACE SYS STACK AT HIGHEST PAGE OF
0160 ; AVAILABLE RAM.
0161 ; ALLOW ROOM FOR TEMP STORAGE.
0162 ;
E04E 21E900 0163 LD HL,00FFH-TEMPS
E051 25 0164 COM1: DEC H
E052 7E 0165 LD A,(HL)
E053 34 0166 INC (HL)
E054 BE 0167 CP (HL) ;DID IT CHANGE?
E055 28FA 0168 JR Z,COM1
E057 35 0169 DEC (HL) ;YES. RESTORE IT.
0170 ;
E058 78 0171 LD A,B ;ENTRY FLAG
E059 EB 0172 EX DE,HL

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E05A 210900      0173      LD      HL,9
E05D 39          0174      ADD     HL,SP      ; -> UPC, HI BYTE
E05E 010A00      0175      LD      BC,10
E061 EDB8        0176      LDDR
                        0177 ;
E063 13          0178      INC     DE          ;-> UHL,LO ON SYS STK
E064 EB          0179      EX      DE,HL
E065 F9          0180      LD      SP,HL      ;CURRENT SYS SP
E066 EB          0181      EX      DE,HL
E067 010B00      0182      LD      BC,DUPC-DUHL+3
E06A 09          0183      ADD     HL,BC      ;HL = USER SP
E06B E5          0184      PUSH    HL      ;USP
E06C DDE5        0185      PUSH    IX      ;UIX
E06E FDE5        0186      PUSH    IY      ;UIY
E070 EB          0187      EX      DE,HL
E071 09          0188      ADD     HL,BC
E072 4D          0189      LD      C,L      ;SAVE
E073 2B          0190      DEC     HL
E074 E5          0191      PUSH    HL
E075 DDE1        0192      POP     IX
E077 FE01        0193      CP      1      ;ENTRY?
E079 3807        0194      JR      C,COM3    ;SKIP IF VIA BP.
E07B 71          0195      LD      (HL),C    ;BP PNTR, LO BYTE
E07C 23          0196      INC     HL
E07D 3600        0197      LD      (HL),0    ;BP-STACK ENDMARK
                        0198 ; INITIALIZE THE TUART IF ENTRY WAS VIA RESET.
                        0199 ; (A CONTAINS 1.)
                        0200 ;
E07F CC29E0      0201      CALL    Z,INIT
                        0202 ;
E082 ED57        0203 COM3:  LD      A,I
E084 67          0204      LD      H,A
E085 2E00        0205      LD      L,0
E087 E28BE0      0206      JP      PO,COM4
E08A 2C          0207      INC     L
E08B E5          0208 COM4:  PUSH    HL      ;UIN
E08C 08          0209      EX      AF,AF'
E08D F5          0210      PUSH    AF      ;UAF'
E08E 08          0211      EX      AF,AF'
E08F D9          0212      EXX
E090 C5          0213      PUSH    BC      ;UBC'
E091 D5          0214      PUSH    DE      ;UDE'
E092 E5          0215      PUSH    HL      ;UHL'
E093 D9          0216      EXX
                        0217 ;
                        0218 ; IF CY IS SET, ENTRY WAS VIA A BREAKPOINT
E094 21F0E3      0219      LD      HL,HEAD
E097 D40FE2      0220      CALL    NC,PMSG
E09A 018650      0221      LD      BC,['P'+CASE] SHL 8]+86H ;IF BP ENTRY,
E09D DC23E3      0222      CALL    C,SUBR3    ;DISPLAY THE PC.
                        0223 ;
                        0224 ;
                        0225 ;CLEAR ALL BREAKPOINTS
                        0226 ;
                        0227 ;
E0A0 DDE5        0228 CLBP:  PUSH    IX
E0A2 E1          0229      POP     HL      ;POINTS TO BPSP,LO

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E0A3  6E          0230      LD      L,(HL)          ;BPSP NOW IN HL
                                0231 ;
E0A4  7E          0232 CL1:  LD      A,(HL)          ;BP STK EMPTY?
E0A5  FE0B        0233      CP      BPMRK           ;IF BPMRK, BP IS SET
E0A7  200A        0234      JR      NZ,CL2
                                0235 ;
E0A9  34          0236      INC     (HL)            ;BP-ERASED MARK
E0AA  2B          0237      DEC     HL
E0AB  56          0238      LD      D,(HL)
E0AC  2B          0239      DEC     HL
E0AD  5E          0240      LD      E,(HL)
E0AE  2B          0241      DEC     HL
E0AF  EDA8        0242      LDD     ;RESTORE MEM CONTENTS
E0B1  18F1        0243      JR      CL1
                                0244 ;
E0B3  7D          0245 CL2:  LD      A,L
E0B4  2B          0246      DEC     HL
E0B5  77          0247      LD      (HL),A          ;ADJUST BPSP
                                0248 ;
E0B6  11E6FF      0249      LD      DE,-LENRGS      ;FOR THE BENEFIT
E0B9  19          0250      ADD     HL,DE           ;OF ERROR & ESCPE
E0BA  F9          0251      LD      SP,HL           ;RE-INITIALIZE SP
                                0252 ;
                                0253 ;
                                0254 ; GET 1-BYTE COMMAND.
                                0255 ; RETURNS VALUE IN HL & JUMPS TO THAT ADDR.
                                0256 ;
E0BB  CD4DE1      0257      CALL    CRLF
E0BE  11BEE0      0258 CMND:  LD      DE,CMND        ;SET-UP RETURN
E0C1  D5          0259      PUSH    DE
E0C2  21AEE3      0260 CMND1: LD      HL,PRMPT       ;RE-ENTRY POINT
E0C5  CD0FE2      0261      CALL    PMSG            ;FOR RECURSION
                                0262 ; HL NOW PNTS TO THE COMMAND TABLE.
                                0263 ;
                                0264 ; GET THE COMMAND.
                                0265 ; DE GETS THE FIRST ALPHA CHAR LESS 'D'.
                                0266 ;
E0C8  CDDDE1      0267      CALL    SKSG0          ;GET NON-SPACE
E0CB  C8          0268      RET      Z              ;IF CR, IGNORE.
E0CC  D644        0269      SUB     'D'+CASE        ; < 'D'?
E0CE  3815        0270      JR      C,ERROR
E0D0  FE14        0271      CP      'W'-'D'+1       ; > 'W'?
E0D2  3011        0272      JR      NC,ERROR
E0D4  5F          0273      LD      E,A
E0D5  1600        0274      LD      D,0
                                0275 ;
E0D7  4A          0276      LD      C,D            ;INITIALIZE FOR SUBR
E0D8  EB          0277      EX      DE,HL
E0D9  29          0278      ADD     HL,HL           ;TIMES 2
E0DA  19          0279      ADD     HL,DE           ; + TBL ADDR
E0DB  5E          0280      LD      E,(HL)
E0DC  23          0281      INC     HL
E0DD  56          0282      LD      D,(HL)
E0DE  EB          0283      EX      DE,HL
E0DF  CDDDE1      0284      CALL    SKSG0          ;NEXT CMND GHAR
E0E2  FE4D        0285      CP      'M'+CASE        ; (USED IN SUBST & DISPL)
E0E4  E9          0286      JP      (HL)

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0287 ;
0288 ;
0289 ; ERROR & ESCAPE. RETURNS TO CMND WITH SP
0290 ; POINTING TO SAVED-REG AREA (UHL').
0291 ;
E0E5 3E3F 0292 ERROR: LD A,'?'
E0E7 CD12E1 0293 CALL PCHR
E0EA 18B4 0294 ESCPE: JR CLBP ;CLEAR ANY BRKPTS
0295 ;
0296 ;
0297 ; PROGRAM PROMS. ABORTS IF DESTINATION
0298 ; IS NOT ON A 1K (400H) BOUNDARY, OR IF SWATH
0299 ; WIDTH IS NOT A MULTIPLE OF 1K.
0300 ;
0301 ;
E0EC CDA5E1 0302 PROG: CALL L3NCR
E0EF 78 0303 LD A,B ;ARE INCREMENT &
E0F0 B2 0304 OR D ;DESTINATION BOTH
E0F1 E603 0305 AND 3 ;MULTIPLES OF
E0F3 B1 0306 OR C ;1024?
E0F4 B3 0307 OR E
E0F5 20EE 0308 ERRV1: JR NZ,ERROR ;ERROR VECTOR
0309 ;
0310 ; PUSH HL ;SOURCE
E0F7 E5 0310 ;
E0F8 214001 0311 LD HL,320 ;# OF ITERATIONS
E0FB E3 0312 PR1: EX (SP),HL
E0FC CD1AE2 0313 CALL MVE ;MOVE IT
E0FF E3 0314 EX (SP),HL
E100 2B 0315 DEC HL ;ITERATION CT
E101 7C 0316 LD A,H
E102 B5 0317 OR L
E103 20F6 0318 JR NZ,PR1
E105 E1 0319 POP HL
E106 1861 0320 JR VRFY ;VERIFY IT
0321 ;
0322 ;
0323 ; PRINT THE 2 BYTES IN (HL) & (HL-1).
0324 ; DECREASES HL BY 2. ALTERS A.
0325 ; PRESERVES OTHER REGS.
0326 ;
E108 CDECE1 0327 P2NMS: CALL PNM
E10B 2B 0328 DEC HL
E10C CDECE1 0329 CALL PNM
E10F 2B 0330 DEC HL ;(CONTINUE BELOW)
0331 ;
0332 ;
0333 ; PRINT SPACE. ALTERS A.
0334 ;
E110 3E20 0335 SPACE: LD A,20H ;(CONTINUE BELOW)
0336 ;
0337 ;
0338 ; PRINT THE CHARACTER IN THE A-REGISTER.
0339 ; (CHKS INPUT FOR ESC.) PRESERVES ALL REGS.
0340 ;
E112 F5 0341 PCHR: PUSH AF ;SAVE THE CHAR
E113 E67F 0342 PC1: AND 7FH
E115 FE1B 0343 CP ESC

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E117	28D1	0344	JR	Z,ESCPE	
E119	FE7D	0345	CP	ALT	;ALT MODE?
E11B	28CD	0346	JR	Z,ESCPE	
E11D	CD0EE0	0347	CALL	CHKIN	
E120	20F1	0348	JR	NZ,PC1	
		0349			
E122	F1	0350	PC2:	POP	AF
E123	E5	0351		PUSH	HL
E124	F5	0352		PUSH	AF
E125	E67F	0353		AND	7FH
E127	CD1EE0	0354		CALL	PBYTE
E12A	21ABE3	0355		LD	HL,LFNN
E12D	FE0D	0356		CP	CR
E12F	CC0FE2	0357		CALL	Z,PMSG
E132	FE3C	0358		CP	'<'
E134	200B	0359		JR	NZ,PC3
E136	F1	0360		POP	AF
E137	3E0D	0361		LD	A,CR
E139	F5	0362		PUSH	AF
E13A	D5	0363		PUSH	DE
E13B	C5	0364		PUSH	BC
E13C	CDC2E0	0365		CALL	CMND1
E13F	C1	0366		POP	BC
E140	D1	0367		POP	DE
E141	F1	0368	PC3:	POP	AF
E142	E1	0369		POP	HL
E143	C9	0370		RET	
		0371			
		0372			
		0373			; GET CHARACTER. RETURNS IT IN A.
		0374			; ALTERS F.
		0375			
E144	CD16E0	0376	GCHR:	CALL	GBYTE
E147	CD12E1	0377		CALL	PCHR
E14A	28F8	0378		JR	Z,GCHR
E14C	C9	0379		RET	;IF NULL DON'T RETURN
		0380			
		0381			
		0382			; CRLF. ALTERS A ONLY.
		0383			
E14D	3E0D	0384	CRLF:	LD	A,CR
E14F	18C1	0385		JR	PCHR
		0386			
		0387			
		0388			; LOADS HL WITH SOURCE ADDR, BC & DE
		0389			; WITH THE INCREMENT. ENDS WITH A CRLF.
		0390			
E151	97	0391	L2NCR0:	SUB	A
		0392			
E152	CD8BE1	0393	L2NCR:	CALL	LD2N
		0394			
		0395			; SKIP INITIAL SPACES.
		0396			; IF DELIMITER NOT A CR, ERROR
		0397			
E155	CDDEE1	0398	SKSGCR:	CALL	SKSG
E158	209B	0399		JR	NZ,ERRV1
E15A	EB	0400		EX	DE,HL
					;WAIT FOR NON-SPACE
					;IF NOT CR, ERROR

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E15B  C9          0401          RET
                  0402 ;
                  0403 ;
                  0404 ; PRINT THE NUMBER IN HL, FOLLOWED BY A COLON.
                  0405 ; PRESERVES ALL REGISTERS EXCEPT A.
                  0406 ;
E15C  CD4DE1      0407 PCADDR: CALL    CRLF
                  0408 ;
E15F  CDF2E1      0409 PADDR:  CALL    PNHL
E162  3E3A        0410          LD      A, ':'
E164  18AC        0411          JR      PCHR
                  0412 ;
                  0413 ;
                  0414 ; COMMAND
                  0415 ;
E166  CDA5E1      0416 VERIF:  CALL    L3NCR                ;GET 3 OPERANDS
                  0417 ;
                  0418 ; COMPARES TWO AREAS OF MEMORY.  ENTER WITH
                  0419 ; SOURCE IN HL, DESTINATION IN DE & COUNT
                  0420 ; IN BC.  ALTERS ALL REGISTERS.
                  0421 ;
E169  1A          0422 VRFY:   LD      A, (DE)
E16A  EDA1        0423          CPI                      ;COMPARE TO SOURCE
E16C  2B          0424          DEC     HL
E16D  C4F2E1      0425          CALL   NZ,PNHL            ;PRINT SOURCE ADDR
E170  C4E9E1      0426          CALL   NZ,PSNM            ; & CONTENTS
E173  EB          0427          EX      DE,HL
E174  C4E9E1      0428          CALL   NZ,PSNM            ; & DEST CONTENTS
E177  C4EFE1      0429          CALL   NZ,PSNHL           ; & DEST ADDR
E17A  C44DE1      0430          CALL   NZ,CRLF
E17D  EB          0431          EX      DE,HL
E17E  23          0432          INC     HL
E17F  13          0433          INC     DE
E180  E0          0434          RET     PO                ;IF BC=0, DONE.
E181  18E6        0435          JR      VRFY
                  0436 ;
                  0437 ;
                  0438 ; COMMAND
                  0439 ;
E183  CDA5E1      0440 MOVE:   CALL    L3NCR                ;OPERANDS
E186  CD1AE2      0441          CALL    MVE                 ;MOVE IT
E189  18DE        0442          JR      VRFY
                  0443 ;
                  0444 ;
                  0445 ;
                  0446 ; LOAD TWO NUMBERS.  LOADS DE WITH THE BEGINNING
                  0447 ; ADDR, N1.  LOADS BC & HL WITH THE INCREMENT
                  0448 ; N2-N1+1 (OR WITH N2 IF THE OPR IS 'S').
                  0449 ; RETURNS WITH LAST DELIMITER IN A.
                  0450 ;
                  0451 ;
E18B  CDAEE1      0452 LD2N:   CALL    GNHL                ;N1 TO HL, DELIM TO A
E18E  EB          0453          EX      DE,HL            ;SAVE N1 IN DE
E18F  CDDEE1      0454          CALL    SKSG              ;GET NEXT NON-SPACE
E192  FE53        0455          CP      'S'+CASE          ;SWATH?
E194  2005        0456          JR      NZ,L2N1
                  0457 ;

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E196 CDADE1      0458      CALL    GNHL0      ;YES. INCREMENT TO HL.
E199 1807        0459      JR      L2N2
                        0460 ;
E19B CDAEE1      0461 L2N1:  CALL    GNHL      ;INCREMENT
E19E B7          0462      OR      A          ;CLEAR CY
E19F ED52        0463      SBC     HL,DE      ;N2-N1
E1A1 23          0464      INC     HL        ;INCLUDE END POINT
E1A2 44          0465 L2N2:  LD      B,H
E1A3 4D          0466      LD      C,L        ;BC GETS THE INCRM
E1A4 C9          0467      RET
                        0468 ;
                        0469 ;
                        0470 ; LOAD 3 OPERANDS. HL GETS THE SOURCE, BC
                        0471 ; THE INCREMENT, AND DE THE 3RD OPERAND.
                        0472 ;
E1A5 CD8BE1      0473 L3NCR: CALL    LD2N
                        0474 ; (CONTINUE BELOW)
                        0475 ;
                        0476 ;
                        0477 ; ENTER WITH SPACE OR THE FIRST DIGIT
                        0478 ; OF A NUMBER IN A. LOADS HL WITH
                        0479 ; WITH A NEW NUMBER & THEN EXCHANGES
                        0480 ; DE & HL. FINISHES WITH A CRLF.
                        0481 ;
E1A8 CDAEE1      0482 L1NCR: CALL    GNHL      ;SKIP SPACES, LOAD HL
E1AB 18A8        0483      JR      SKSGCR    ;WAIT FOR A CR
                        0484 ;
                        0485 ;
                        0486 ; CLEARS HL. IF ENTERED WITH HEX CHAR IN A,
                        0487 ; SHIFTS IT INTO HL. O/W, IGNORES LEADING
                        0488 ; SPACES. FIRST CHAR MUST BE HEX. CONTINUES
                        0489 ; SHIFT UNTIL A NON-HEX CHAR RECEIVED & THEN
                        0490 ; RETURNS WITH THE LATTER IN A.
                        0491 ; PRESERVES B,C,D,E.
                        0492 ;
                        0493 ;
E1AD 97          0494 GNHL0:  SUB     A
                        0495 ;
E1AE C5          0496 GNHL:   PUSH    BC          ;SAVE
E1AF 210000      0497      LD      HL,0      ;CLR BUFFER
                        0498 ; STRIP LEADING SPACES & GET CHAR
E1B2 CDDEE1      0499      CALL    SKSG
                        0500 ; FIRST CHAR MUST BE HEX
E1B5 CDC6E1      0501      CALL    HEXSH      ;IF HEX, SHIFT INTO HL
E1B8 DAE5E0      0502      JP      C,ERROR    ;O/W, ERROR
E1BB CD44E1      0503 GN1:   CALL    GCHR
E1BE CDC6E1      0504      CALL    HEXSH      ;IF HEX SHIFT INTO HL
E1C1 78          0505      LD      A,B        ;RESTORE CHAR
E1C2 30F7        0506      JR      NC,GN1    ;IF HEX, CONTINUE
E1C4 C1          0507      POP     BC        ;IF NON-HEX, DONE
E1C5 C9          0508      RET
                        0509 ;
                        0510 ;
                        0511 ; IF A CONTAINS HEX CHAR, SHIFTS BINARY EQUIVALENT
                        0512 ; INTO HL. IF NOT HEX, RET WITH CY SET. SAVES
                        0513 ; ORIGINAL CHAR IN B
                        0514 ;

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E1C6	47	0515	HEXSH:	LD	B,A	
E1C7	D630	0516		SUB	'0'	; < '0'?
E1C9	D8	0517		RET	C	
E1CA	C6E9	0518		ADD	'0'-'G'+CASE]	
E1CC	D8	0519		RET	C	
E1CD	D6FA	0520		SUB	'A'-'G'	
E1CF	3003	0521		JR	NC,HX1	;OK IF >= 'A'
E1D1	C607	0522		ADD	['A'+CASE]-['9'+1]	
E1D3	D8	0523		RET	C	
E1D4	C60A	0524	HX1:	ADD	'9'+1-'0'	
		0525				; THE A-REG NOW CONTAINS THE HEX DIGIT IN BINARY.
		0526				; (THE HIGH-ORDER NIBBLE OF A IS 0.)
E1D6	29	0527	HXSH4:	ADD	HL,HL	;SHIFT 4 BITS INTO HL
E1D7	29	0528		ADD	HL,HL	
E1D8	29	0529		ADD	HL,HL	
E1D9	29	0530		ADD	HL,HL	
E1DA	B5	0531		OR	L	
E1DB	6F	0532		LD	L,A	
E1DC	C9	0533		RET		
		0534				;
		0535				;
		0536				; RETURNS WITH A NON-SPACE IN THE A-REG.
		0537				; IF ENTERED WITH A-REG CONTAINING A NULL
		0538				; OR A SPACE, GETS NEW CHARS UNTIL FIRST
		0539				; NON-SPACE OCCURS. ALTERS AF.
		0540				;
E1DD	97	0541	SKSG0:	SUB	A	
		0542				;
E1DE	B7	0543	SKSG:	OR	A	;DOES A CONTAIN NULL?
E1DF	CC44E1	0544	SK1:	CALL	Z,GCHR	
E1E2	FE20	0545		CP	20H	;SPACE?
E1E4	28F9	0546		JR	Z,SK1	
E1E6	FE0D	0547		CP	CR	
E1E8	C9	0548		RET		
		0549				;
		0550				;
		0551				;
		0552				; PRINT SPACE FOLLOWED BY THE NUMBER POINTED
		0553				; TO BY HL. ALTERS A ONLY.
		0554				;
E1E9	CD10E1	0555	PSNM:	CALL	SPACE	
		0556				; (CONTINUE BELOW)
		0557				;
		0558				; PRINTS THE NUMBER POINTED TO BY HL.
		0559				; PRESERVES ALL REGISTERS BUT A.
		0560				;
E1EC	7E	0561	PNM:	LD	A,(HL)	
E1ED	1808	0562		JR	P2HEX	
		0563				;
		0564				;
		0565				;
		0566				; PRINT THE NUMBER IN HL.
		0567				; PRESERVES ALL BUT A.
		0568				;
E1EF	CD10E1	0569	PSNHL:	CALL	SPACE	
		0570				;
E1F2	7C	0571	PNHL:	LD	A,H	

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E1F3 CDF7E1      0572          CALL    P2HEX
E1F6 7D          0573          LD      A,L
                   0574 ;
                   0575 ;
                   0576 ; PRINT THE NUMBER IN THE A-REGISTER.
                   0577 ; PRESERVES ALL REGISTERS.
                   0578 ;
E1F7 CDFBE1      0579 P2HEX:  CALL    P1HEX
E1FA 1F          0580          RRA
E1FB 1F          0581 P1HEX:  RRA
E1FC 1F          0582          RRA
E1FD 1F          0583          RRA
E1FE 1F          0584          RRA
E1FF F5          0585          PUSH    AF
E200 E60F        0586          AND     0FH          ; MASK
E202 FE0A        0587          CP      10D          ; <= 9?
E204 3802        0588          JR      C,PH1
E206 C607        0589          ADD     7            ; A THRU F
E208 C630        0590 PH1:    ADD     30H          ; ASCII BIAS
E20A CD12E1      0591          CALL    PCHR          ; PRINT IT
E20D F1          0592          POP     AF
E20E C9          0593          RET
                   0594 ;
                   0595 ;
                   0596 ; PRINT MESSAGE. ENTER WITH ADDR OF MSG
                   0597 ; IN HL. THE MESSAGE IS TERMINATED
                   0598 ; AFTER PRINTING A CHARACTER WHOSE
                   0599 ; PARITY BIT WAS SET.
                   0600 ; PRESERVES FLAGS, INCREMENTS HL.
                   0601 ;
                   0602 ;
                   0603 ;
E20F F5          0604 PMSG:   PUSH    AF            ; SAVE
E210 7E          0605 PS1:   LD      A,(HL)
E211 23          0606          INC     HL
E212 CD12E1      0607          CALL    PCHR
E215 17          0608          RLA            ; LAST CHARACTER?
E216 30F8        0609          JR      NC,PS1        ; IF NOT, LOOP
E218 F1          0610          POP     AF
E219 C9          0611          RET
                   0612 ;
                   0613 ;
                   0614 ; MOVE FROM ONE LOCATION TO ANOTHER. ENTER
                   0615 ; WITH SOURCE ADDR IN HL, DEST IN DE, BYTE
                   0616 ; COUNT IN BC. PRESERVES ALL REGISTERS.
                   0617 ;
E21A E5          0618 MVE:    PUSH    HL            ; SOURCE
E21B D5          0619          PUSH    DE            ; DEST
E21C C5          0620          PUSH    BC            ; BYTE COUNT
E21D EDB0        0621          LDIR
E21F C1          0622          POP     BC
E220 D1          0623          POP     DE
E221 E1          0624          POP     HL
E222 C9          0625          RET
                   0626 ;
                   0627 ;
                   0628 ; COMMAND

```



```

0629 ;
0630 ; GO <CR> EXECUTION BEGINS AT USER PC.
0631 ;
0632 ; COMMAND
0633 ;
0634 ; GO <ADDR1>/<ADDR2> ... <ADDRN>
0635 ; EXECUTION BEGINS AT ADDR1 WITH BREAKPOINTS SET
0636 ; AT ADDR2,...,ADDRN.
0637 ;
0638 GO:
0639 ; B GETS NBRKPT+1 (MAX. NUMBER OF BP + 1)
0640 ; C, THE BREAKPOINT FLAG, GETS 0 (NO BP SET)
E223 010006 0641 LD BC,[[NBRKPT+1] SHL 8]+0
E226 CDDEE1 0642 GO1: CALL SKSG ;WAIT FOR NON-SPACE
E229 283A 0643 JR Z,RETN ;RETN IF CR
E22B FE2F 0644 CP '/' ;BP?
E22D 200D 0645 JR NZ,GO3
E22F 4F 0646 LD C,A ;SET BRKPT FLAG (2FH)
E230 213000 0647 LD HL,RSTLC ;TRANSFER
E233 36C3 0648 LD (HL),0C3H ;'JP SVMS' TO
E235 2145E0 0649 LD HL,SVMS
E238 223100 0650 LD (RSTLC+1),HL ;RST LOC
E23B 97 0651 SUB A
E23C CDAEE1 0652 GO3: CALL GNHL ;GET ADDR
E23F CB69 0653 BIT 5,C ; FLAG SET?
E241 EB 0654 EX DE,HL
E242 DDE5 0655 PUSH IX
E244 E1 0656 POP HL
E245 2818 0657 JR Z,GO5 ;JUMP IF NO BP
0658 ;
E247 05 0659 DEC B ;IF TOO MANY BP,
E248 CAE5E0 0660 JP Z,ERROR ;ERROR.
E24B 6E 0661 LD L,(HL) ;HL = BPSP
0662 ;
E24C 23 0663 INC HL ;BUMP BPSP
E24D EB 0664 EX DE,HL ;DE=BPSP, HL= BP ADDR
E24E EDA0 0665 LDI
E250 2B 0666 DEC HL
E251 36F7 0667 LD (HL),0C7H+RSTLC ;RST INSTRUCTION
E253 EB 0668 EX DE,HL ;HL=BPSP
E254 73 0669 LD (HL),E ;BP ADDR TO STACK
E255 23 0670 INC HL
E256 72 0671 LD (HL),D
E257 23 0672 INC HL
E258 360B 0673 LD (HL),BPMRK ;PUNCTUATION (BP SET)
E25A DD7500 0674 LD (IX),L
E25D 18C7 0675 JR GO1
0676 ; CHANGE USER PC
E25F 2B 0677 GO5: DEC HL
E260 72 0678 LD (HL),D
E261 2B 0679 DEC HL
E262 73 0680 LD (HL),E
E263 18C1 0681 JR GO1 ;BACK FOR MORE
0682 ;
E265 E1 0683 RETN: POP HL ;STRIP ADDR FROM STK
E266 E1 0684 POP HL ;UHL'
E267 D1 0685 POP DE ;UDE'

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E268 C1          0686          POP      BC          ;UBC'
E269 F1          0687          POP      AF          ;UAF'
E26A D9          0688          EXX
E26B 08          0689          EX      AF,AF'
          0690 ;
E26C F1          0691          POP      AF          ;UIN
E26D ED47        0692          LD      I,A          ; UI
E26F F3          0693          DI
E270 3001        0694          JR      NC,RT1
E272 FB          0695          EI
          0696 ;IFF NOW RESTORED
E273 FDE1        0697 RT1:      POP      IY          ;UIY
E275 DDE1        0698          POP      IX          ;UIX
E277 D1          0699          POP      DE          ;USP
          0700 ;
          0701 ; COPY THE REMAINDER OF THE SYS STACK
          0702 ; TO THE USER STACK. IF THIS TRANSFER
          0703 ; IS MADE WITHOUT ERROR, SWITCH TO THE
          0704 ; USER STACK. OTHERWISE, RETAIN THE
          0705 ; SYSTEM STACK.
          0706 ;
E278 210A00      0707          LD      HL,10D
E27B 45          0708          LD      B,L
E27C 39          0709          ADD     HL,SP
E27D EB          0710          EX      DE,HL
E27E 1B          0711 RT2:      DEC     DE
E27F 2B          0712          DEC     HL
E280 1A          0713          LD      A,(DE)
E281 77          0714          LD      (HL),A
E282 BE          0715          CP      (HL)
E283 2003        0716          JR      NZ,RT3
E285 10F7        0717          DJNZ    RT2
E287 F9          0718          LD      SP,HL
          0719 ;
E288 E1          0720 RT3:      POP      HL
E289 D1          0721          POP      DE
E28A C1          0722          POP      BC
E28B F1          0723          POP      AF
E28C C9          0724          RET
          0725 ;
          0726 ;
          0727 ; COMMAND. DISPLAY REGISTERS.
          0728 ;
          0729 ; DR
          0730 ;
          0731 ; COMMAND. DISPLAY MEMORY.
          0732 ;
          0733 ; DM <STARTING ADDR> <ENDING ADDR OR SWATH>
          0734 ;
          0735 ;
E28D 018041      0736 DISPL:    LD      BC,['A'+CASE] SHL 8]+80H ;[FOR DR}
E290 203F        0737          JR      NZ,SUBR2          ;IF NOT 'M', DR
          0738 ;
          0739 ;
E292 CD51E1      0740 DSPM:     CALL    L2NCR0          ;GET OPERANDS
E295 1610        0741 DSPM1:    LD      D,16          ;BYTE COUNT
E297 CD5CE1      0742          CALL    PCADDR          ;ADDRESS

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E29A CDE9E1      0743 DM2:  CALL    PSNM          ;MEM CONTENTS
E29D EDA1        0744      CPI              ;INC HL & DEC BC
E29F E24DE1      0745      JP        PO,CRLF
E2A2 15          0746      DEC        D
E2A3 28F0        0747      JR        Z,DSPM1
E2A5 7A          0748      LD        A,D
E2A6 E603        0749      AND        3
E2A8 CC10E1      0750      CALL    Z,SPACE
E2AB CC10E1      0751      CALL    Z,SPACE
E2AE 18EA        0752      JR        DM2
0753 ;
0754 ;
0755 ; COMMAND.  SUBSTITUTE MEMORY LOCATION.
0756 ;
0757 ; SM <ADDR>
0758 ;
0759 ; COMMAND.  SUBSTITUTE USER-REGISTER.
0760 ;
0761 ; S<REGISTER NAME>
0762 ;
0763 ; REGISTER NAMES: P [PC], S [SP],
0764 ; A, F, B, C, D, E, H [HL],
0765 ; I, N [IFF], X [IX], Y [IY],
0766 ; A',F',B',C',D',E',H' [HL'].
0767 ;
0768 ;
E2B0 2016        0769 SUBST:  JR        NZ,SUBR          ;IN NOT 'M', SR
0770 ;
0771 ;
E2B2 97          0772 SUBM:  SUB        A
E2B3 47          0773      LD        B,A          ;1-BYTE MASK
E2B4 CDA8E1      0774      CALL    L1NCR
E2B7 EB          0775      EX        DE,HL          ;HL GETS ADDR
E2B8 CC5CE1      0776 SM1:  CALL    Z,PCADDR
E2BB CC10E1      0777      CALL    Z,SPACE
0778 ; PRINT CURRENT VALUE, REQUEST NEW VALUE &
0779 ; PRINT IT IF GIVEN
E2BE CD32E3      0780      CALL    GSUBV
E2C1 C8          0781      RET        Z          ;IF CR, DONE.
E2C2 23          0782      INC        HL
E2C3 3E07        0783      LD        A,7
E2C5 A5          0784      AND        L
E2C6 18F0        0785      JR        SM1
0786 ;
0787 ;
E2C8 47          0788 SUBR:  LD        B,A
E2C9 CD44E1      0789      CALL    GCHR
E2CC FE27        0790      CP        ' '
E2CE 2002        0791      JR        NZ,SR2
E2D0 0C          0792      INC        C          ;TURN ON THE PRIME-FLAG
E2D1 97          0793 SUBR2: SUB        A
E2D2 CD55E1      0794 SR2:  CALL    SKSGCR          ;WAIT FOR CR
E2D5 78          0795 SR3:  LD        A,B
E2D6 D641        0796      SUB        'A'+CASE      ;CHECK THE RANGE
E2D8 DAE5E0      0797      JP        C,ERROR
E2DB FE19        0798      CP        'Y'-'A'+1
E2DD D2E5E0      0799      JP        NC,ERROR

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E2E0 5F          0800      LD      E,A
E2E1 1600        0801      LD      D,0
E2E3 21D7E3      0802      LD      HL, RGTBL
E2E6 19          0803      ADD     HL, DE
E2E7 7E          0804      LD      A, (HL)
E2E8 B7          0805      OR      A
E2E9 2833        0806      JR      Z, SR6          ; IF ENTRY = 0, SKIP
E2EB 1E00        0807      LD      E, 0
E2ED CB41        0808      BIT     0, C          ; PRIME?
E2EF 2806        0809      JR      Z, SR4
E2F1 CB76        0810      BIT     PF, (HL)        ; YES. PRIMEABLE REG?
E2F3 2829        0811      JR      Z, SR6          ; IF NOT, SKIP.
E2F5 1E10        0812      LD      E, DUAF-DUAF2
E2F7 E61F        0813 SR4:   AND     1FH          ; STRIP FLAGS FROM ENTRY
E2F9 83          0814      ADD     E
E2FA 5F          0815      LD      E, A
E2FB C5          0816      PUSH    BC          ; SAVE
E2FC 78          0817      LD      A, B          ; PRINT REG NAME
E2FD CD12E1      0818      CALL    PCHR
E300 FE48        0819      CP      'H'+CASE
E302 3E4C        0820      LD      A, 'L'+CASE
E304 CC12E1      0821      CALL    Z, PCHR
E307 EE71        0822      XOR     'L'+CASE XOR '='; CLEAR CY, A = '='.
E309 CB41        0823      BIT     0, C          ; PRIME?
E30B 2802        0824      JR      Z, SR5
E30D 3E27        0825      LD      A, ''''
E30F CD12E1      0826 SR5:   CALL    PCHR
E312 46          0827      LD      B, (HL)        ; SAVE ORIGINAL ENTRY
E313 DDE5        0828      PUSH    IX
E315 E1          0829      POP     HL          ; STACK FRAME
E316 ED52        0830      SBC     HL, DE        ; HL -> USER REG
E318 CD32E3      0831      CALL    GSUBV        ; PRINT VALUE, REQUEST NEW
E31B 78          0832      LD      A, B          ; SAVE
E31C C1          0833      POP     BC
E31D C8          0834      RET      Z          ; DONE IF CR
          0835      ;
E31E 04          0836 SR6:   INC     B          ; NEXT REG
E31F 07          0837      RLCA          ; Y OR H?
E320 30B3        0838      JR      NC, SR3        ; IF NEITHER, LOOP
E322 07          0839      RLCA          ; YES, IS IT Y?
E323 CD4DE1      0840 SUBR3: CALL    CRLF        ; [ENTRY FOR DISPLAYING PC
E326 3805        0841      JR      C, SR8
E328 0641        0842      LD      B, 'A'+CASE    ; YES, IT IS Y.
E32A 0C          0843      INC     C          ; TURN ON PRIME-FLAG
E32B 18A8        0844      JR      SR3
E32D CB41        0845 SR8:   BIT     0, C          ; NO. H OR H'?
E32F 28A4        0846      JR      Z, SR3        ; IF H, LOOP.
E331 C9          0847      RET          ; IT IS H'. DONE.
          0848      ;
          0849      ;
          0850      ; ENTER WITH HL POINTING TO MEMORY &
          0851      ; B CONTAINING THE 1-BYTE OR 2-BYTE FLAG.
          0852      ; PRINTS SPACE, CONTENTS OF (HL), & ALSO (HL-1) FOR
          0853      ; 2-BYTE REGS, GETS SUBSTITUTION VALUE & LOADS IT.
          0854      ; RETURNS WITH Z-FLAG SET IFF THE DELIMITER IS
          0855      ; A CARRIAGE-RETURN.
          0856      ; PRESERVES BC & HL.

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E332 CDECE1      0857 ;
E335 CB68        0858 GSUBV: CALL   PNM           ;PRINT (HL)
E337 2804        0859        BIT    B2F,B        ;2-BYTE REG?
E339 2B          0860        JR     Z,GS1
E33A CDECE1      0861        DEC    HL
E33D 79          0862        CALL   PNM           ;LO BYTE
E33E 07          0863 GS1:   LD     A,C           ;SUBST-OR-DISPLAY FLAG
E33F 380A        0864        RLCA
E341 3E2E        0865        JR     C,GS2        ;IF DISPLAY, EXIT.
E343 CD12E1      0866        LD     A,'.'
E346 CD44E1      0867        CALL   PCHR
E349 FE2F        0868        CALL   GCHR
E34B DC12E1      0869        CP     '.'+1        ;SUBSTITUTION?
E34E 380C        0870 GS2:   CALL   C,PCHR        ;IF NOT, PRINT ANOTHER.
E350 EB          0871        JR     C,GS3
E351 CDAEE1      0872        EX     DE,HL
E354 EB          0873        CALL   GNHL         ;NEW VALUE
E355 73          0874        EX     DE,HL
E356 CB68        0875        LD     (HL),E
E358 2802        0876        BIT    B2F,B
E35A 23          0877        JR     Z,GS3
E35B 72          0878        INC    HL
E35C FE0D        0879        LD     (HL),D
E35E C410E1      0880 GS3:   CP     CR
E361 C9          0881        CALL   NZ,SPACE
E362          0882        RET
E363          0883 ;
E364          0884 ;
E365          0885 ;...SUBDM 00 7E 5 585 BY 5 100 DBE++
E366          0886 ;
E367          0887 ;
E368          0888 ; COMMAND
E369          0889 ; SELECT UART-A OR UART-B.
E370          0890 ;
E371          0891 ; UA
E372          0892 ; UB
E373          0893 ;
E374          0894 UART:   CALL   L1NCR           ;A OR B?
E375          0895        LD     A,E
E376          0896        CP     0BH
E377          0897        JR     NZ,UARTA
E378          0898        LD     A,80H
E379          0899        OUT    APARLP,A
E380          0900        RET
E381          0901 ;
E382          0902 UARTA:  SUB     A
E383          0903        OUT    BPARLP,A
E384          0904        RET
E385          0905 ;
E386          0906 ;
E387          0907 ; COMMAND
E388          0908 ; READ BINARY INPUT FROM DATA PORT
E389          0909 ;
E390          0910 READB:  CALL   L2NCR           ;GET MEM ADDRS
E391          0911 RB1:   CALL   CHKIN          ;GET INPUT
E392          0912        JR     Z,RB1
E393          0913        LD     (HL),A        ;TO MEM

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# Z80 Monitor

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E37C  EDA1      0914      CPI
E37E  E0        0915      RET      PO
E37F  18F5      0916      JR      RB1
                0917      ;
                0918      ;
                0919      ; COMMAND
                0920      ; WRITE BINARY OUTPUT TO DATA PORT
                0921      ;
E381  CD52E1    0922  WRITB:  CALL      L2NCR      ;GET MEM ADDRS
E384  7E        0923  WB1:   LD      A,(HL)
E385  CD1EE0    0924      CALL      PBYTE
E388  EDA1      0925      CPI
E38A  E0        0926      RET      PO
E38B  18F7      0927      JR      WB1
                0928      ;
                0929      ;
                0930      ; COMMAND
                0931      ; PRINT NULLS ON THE CURRENT DEVICE.
                0932      ;
                0933      ; N <NUMBER-OF-NULLS>
                0934      ;
E38D  CDA8E1    0935  NULLS:  CALL      L1NCR
E390  43        0936      LD      B,E
E391  97        0937      SUB      A
E392  CD12E1    0938  N2:    CALL      PCHR
E395  10FB      0939      DJNZ     N2
E397  C9        0940      RET
                0941      ;
                0942      ;
                0943      ; COMMAND
                0944      ; OUT <DATA-BYTE> <PORT NNUMBER>
                0945      ;
E398  CDAEE1    0946  OUTP:  CALL      GNHL
E39B  EB        0947      EX      DE,HL      ;E GETS DATA
E39C  CDA8E1    0948      CALL      L1NCR      ;GET PORT NUMBER
                0949      ;
E39F  4B        0950      LD      C,E      ; TO C
E3A0  ED69      0951      OUT      (C),L
E3A2  C9        0952      RET
                0953      ;
                0954      ;
                0955      ; BAUD RATES.
                0956      ; WITH THE CROMEMCO TUART: 19200, 9600, 4800,
                0957      ; 2400, 1200, 300, 150, 110.
                0958      ;
                0959      ; WITH THE 3P+S: 2400, 300, 110.
                0960      ;
                0961      ;
E3A3  94CEA292 0962  BAUDRS: DB      94H,0CEH,0A2H,92H,88H,84H,82H,1
                88848201
                0963      ;
                0964      ;
E3AB  0A0080    0965  LFNN:  DB      LF,0,0 OR 80H
                0966      ;
                0967      ;
E3AE  BA        0968  PRMPT: DB      ': ' OR 80H
                0969      ; THE COMMAND TBL MUST IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW

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# Z80 Monitor



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0970 ; THE PROMPT MESSAGE
E3AF 8DE2 0971 DW DISPL ;DISPLAY: DM, DR
E3B1 E5E0 0972 DW ERROR ;E
E3B3 E5E0 0973 DW ERROR ;F
E3B5 23E2 0974 DW GO ;GO; GO/WITH BREAKPOINTS
E3B7 E5E0 0975 DW ERROR ;H
E3B9 2DE0 0976 DW INITBAUD ;INITIALIZE BAUD RATE
E3BB E5E0 0977 DW ERROR ;J
E3BD E5E0 0978 DW ERROR ;K
E3BF E5E0 0979 DW ERROR ;L
E3C1 83E1 0980 DW MOVE ;MOVE A BLOCK OF MEMORY
E3C3 8DE3 0981 DW NULLS ;NULLS
E3C5 98E3 0982 DW OUTP ;OUTPUT
E3C7 ECE0 0983 DW PROG ;PROGRAM
E3C9 E5E0 0984 DW ERROR ;Q
E3CB 73E3 0985 DW READB ;READ BINARY OR ASCII
E3CD B0E2 0986 DW SUBST ;SUBSTITUTE: SM, SA, SB,
E3CF E5E0 0987 DW ERROR ;T
E3D1 62E3 0988 DW UART ;UART: UA, UB
E3D3 66E1 0989 DW VERIF ;VERIFY BLOCKS OF MEMORY
E3D5 81E3 0990 DW WRITB ;WRITE BINARY OR ASCII
0991 ;
(0040) 0992 PM: EQU 1 SHL PF ;PRIMEABLE-REG MASK
(0000) 0993 B1M: EQU 0 ;1-BYTE REG MASK
(0020) 0994 B2M: EQU 1 SHL B2F ;2-BYTE REG MSK
(0080) 0995 CRM: EQU 1 SHL CRF ;CARRIAGE-RETURN MSK
0996 ;
E3D7 43 0997 RGTBL: DB -DUAF OR PM ;A
E3D8 45 0998 DB -DUBC OR PM ;B
E3D9 46 0999 DB -DUBC+1 OR PM ;C
E3DA 47 1000 DB -DUDE OR PM ;D
E3DB 48 1001 DB -DUDE+1 OR PM ;E
E3DC 44 1002 DB -DUAF+1 OR PM ;F
E3DD 00 1003 DB 0
E3DE E9 1004 DB -DUHL OR PM OR B2M OR CRM ;H [HL]
E3DF 11 1005 DB -DUIN OR B1M ;I
E3E0 00 1006 DB 0
E3E1 00 1007 DB 0
E3E2 00 1008 DB 0
E3E3 00 1009 DB 0
E3E4 12 1010 DB -DUIN+1 OR B1M ;N [INTERRUPT FF]
E3E5 00 1011 DB 0
E3E6 21 1012 DB -DUPC OR B2M ;PC
E3E7 00 1013 DB 0
E3E8 00 1014 DB 0
E3E9 2B 1015 DB -DUSP OR B2M ;SP
E3EA 00 1016 DB 0
E3EB 00 1017 DB 0
E3EC 00 1018 DB 0
E3ED 00 1019 DB 0
E3EE 2D 1020 DB -DUIX OR B2M ;X [IX]
E3EF AF 1021 DB -DUIY OR B2M OR CRM ;Y [IY]
1022 ;
1023 ;
E3F0 0D0D4352 1024 HEAD: DB CR,CR,'CROMEMCO ZM1.','4' OR 80H
4F4D454D
434F205A

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4D312EB4

1025 ;

Errors 0  
Range Count 0

## Symbol Table

ABAUDP	0000	ACMNDP	0002	ALT	007D	APARLP	0004	B1M	0000
B2F	0005	B2M	0020	BAUDRS	E3A3	BCMNDP	0052	BPARLP	0054
BPMRK	000B	BPSTOR	0016	CASE	0000	CHKIN	E00E	CL1	E0A4
CL2	E0B3	CLBP	E0A0	CMND	E0BE	CMND1	E0C2	COM1	E051
COM3	E082	COM4	E08B	COMMON	E04A	CR	000D	CRF	0007
CRLF	E14D	CRM	0080	CSTART	E000	DATA	0001	DAV	0040
DISPL	E28D	DM2	E29A	DSPM	E292	DSPM1	E295	DUAF	FFFD
DUAF2	FFED	DUBC	FFFB	DUBC2	FFEB	DUDE	FFF9	DUDE2	FFE9
DUHL	FFF7	DUHL2	FFE7	DUIX	FFEF	DUIX	FFF3	DUIY	FFF1
DUPC	FFFF	DUSP	FFF5	ERROR	E0E5	ERRV1	E0F5	ESC	001B
ESCPE	E0EA	GBYTE	E016	GCHR	E144	GN1	E1BB	GNHL	E1AE
GNHL0	E1AD	GO	E223	GO1	E226	GO3	E23C	GO5	E25F
GS1	E33D	GS2	E34B	GS3	E35C	GSUBV	E332	HEAD	E3F0
HEXSH	E1C6	HX1	E1D4	HXSH4	E1D6	INIT	E029	INITBA	E02D
IT1	E034	L1NCR	E1A8	L2N1	E19B	L2N2	E1A2	L2NCR	E152
L2NCR0	E151	L3NCR	E1A5	LD2N	E18B	LENRGS	001A	LF	000A
LFNN	E3AB	MOVE	E183	MVE	E21A	N2	E392	NBRKPT	0005
NULLS	E38D	OUTP	E398	PIHEX	E1FB	P2HEX	E1F7	P2NMS	E108
PADDR	E15F	PBY1	E01F	PBYTE	E01E	PC1	E113	PC2	E122
PC3	E141	PCADDR	E15C	PCHR	E112	PF	0006	PH1	E208
PM	0040	PMSG	E20F	PNHL	E1F2	PNM	E1EC	PR1	E0FB
PRMPT	E3AE	PROG	E0EC	PS1	E210	PSNHL	E1EF	PSNM	E1E9
RB1	E376	READB	E373	RETN	E265	RGTBL	E3D7	RSTLC	0030
RT1	E273	RT2	E27E	RT3	E288	SK1	E1DF	SKSG	E1DE
SKSG0	E1DD	SKSGCR	E155	SM1	E2B8	SPACE	E110	SR2	E2D2
SR3	E2D5	SR4	E2F7	SR5	E30F	SR6	E31E	SR8	E32D
STAT	0000	SUBM	E2B2	SUBR	E2C8	SUBR2	E2D1	SUBR3	E323
SUBST	E2B0	SVMS	E045	TBE	0080	TEMPS	0016	UART	E362
UARTA	E36F	VERIF	E166	VRFY	E169	WB1	E384	WRITB	E381
WSTART	E008								



[illegible]

# Z80 Monitor

**Cromemco**

GO	0638	0974	
GO1	0642	0675	0681
GO3	0652	0645	
GO5	0677	0657	
GS1	0863	0860	
GS2	0870	0865	
GS3	0880	0871	0877
GSUBV	0858	0780	0831
HEAD	1024	0219	
HEXSH	0515	0501	0504
HX1	0524	0521	
HXSH4	0527		
INIT	0110	0201	
INITBA	0130	0976	
IT1	0133	0139	
L1NCR	0482	0774	0894 0935 0948
L2N1	0461	0456	
L2N2	0465	0459	
L2NCR	0393	0910	0922
L2NCR0	0391	0740	
L3NCR	0473	0302	0416 0440
LD2N	0452	0393	0473
LENRGS	0047	0249	
LF	0026	0965	
LFNN	0965	0355	
MOVE	0440	0980	
MVE	0618	0313	0441
N2	0938	0939	
NBRKPT	0014	0015	0641
NULLS	0935	0981	
OUTP	0946	0982	
P1HEX	0581	0579	
P2HEX	0579	0562	0572
P2NMS	0327		
PADDR	0409		
PBY1	0099	0101	
PBYTE	0098	0354	0924
PC1	0342	0348	
PC2	0350		
PC3	0368	0359	
PCADDR	0407	0742	0776
PCHR	0341	0293	0377 0385 0411 0591 0607 0818 0821 0826 0867 0870 0938
PF	0022	0810	0992
PH1	0590	0588	
PM	0992	0997	0998 0999 1000 1001 1002 1004
PMSG	0604	0220	0261 0357
PNHL	0571	0409	0425
PNM	0561	0327	0329 0858 0862
PR1	0312	0318	
PRMPT	0968	0260	
PROG	0302	0983	
PS1	0605	0609	
PSNHL	0569	0429	
PSNM	0555	0426	0428 0743
RB1	0911	0912	0916
READB	0910	0985	
RETN	0683	0643	

RGTBL	0997	0802			
RSTLC	0019	0647	0650	0667	
RT1	0697	0694			
RT2	0711	0717			
RT3	0720	0716			
SK1	0544	0546			
SKSG	0543	0398	0454	0499	0642
SKSG0	0541	0267	0284		
SKSGCR	0398	0483	0794		
SM1	0776	0785			
SPACE	0335	0555	0569	0750	0751 0777 0881
SR2	0794	0791			
SR3	0795	0838	0844	0846	
SR4	0813	0809			
SR5	0826	0824			
SR6	0836	0806	0811		
SR8	0845	0841			
STAT	0004	0081	0099		
SUBM	0772				
SUBR	0788	0769			
SUBR2	0793	0737			
SUBR3	0840	0222			
SUBST	0769	0986			
SVMS	0146	0649			
TBE	0012	0100			
TEMPS	0016	0163			
UART	0894	0988			
UARTA	0902	0897			
VERIF	0416	0989			
VRFY	0422	0320	0435	0442	
WB1	0923	0927			
WRITB	0922	0990			
WSTART	0073				

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